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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/716,490	11/20/2003	Chih-Ming Wu	BHT-3127-69	9156
7590 01/04/2005			EXAMINER	
BRUCE H. TROXELL SUITE 1404 5205 LEESBURG PIKE FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041			SUHOL, DMITRY	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			3714	
DATE MAILED: 01/04/2005				

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Applicati n N .

10/716,490

Applicant(s)

WU, CHIH-MING

Examiner

Dmitry Suhol

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on th cover sheet with th correspondenc address --  
Peri d f r R ply

**A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.**

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 October 2004.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disp sition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2,4-12 and 14 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2,4-12 and 14 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Pri rity under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)                                   | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)             |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)<br>Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____  |

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 2-5, 7-8, 10-11 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee '529 in view of Knox '750. Lee discloses a computer system containing most of the elements of the claims including, a computer main unit and casing (figure 1, computer unit 12) as required by claim 14, a projector (display 14 and page 2, paragraph 0022), a handwriting input device disposed outside the casing (input device 16 in figure 1 and page 2, paragraph 0023) as required by claim 14. A computer main unit being associated with a digital camera, as required by claim 2, is shown as element 24 and described in paragraph 0026. A wireless net communication device connected to the computer main unit, as required by claims 4 and 11, is described at page 2, paragraphs 0021 and 0024, where Lee clearly states that he envisions the use of wireless connections for the components that make up his system. The computer main unit and the handwriting input device being provided with a transmission interface, as required by claim 5, is described at page 2, paragraph 0024, where Lee clearly envisions the use of USB ports and wired connections between his components. A wireless connection interface between the digital camera and the computer main unit,

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as required by claim 7, is described at page 2 in paragraph 0024, where Lee clearly states that he envisions the use of wireless connections for the components that make up his system. A keyboard and mouse being connected to the computer main unit, as required by claim 10, is shown in figure 1.

Lee fails to explicitly teach that his projector is mounted in the casing as required by claim 1. However, Knox discloses a display system for computers which teaches that it is known to mount a projector (156) in a casing of a computer main unit (figure 8B and col. 6, lines 8-11) with the projector projecting an image through a casing hole (117) in the casing (as shown in figure 6A). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to manufacture the computer system of Lee with a projector mounted in the casing of the main computer unit for the purpose of providing a computer where images may be displayed on a wall or on another surface not attached to the computer and which does not require any cables that run between the base and the screen, especially since Lee teaches that his components that make up system 10 may be integrated into a single housing like a laptop computer (page 2, paragraph 0024).

Regarding claim 14 and the limitations of a cable TV socket, it would have been obvious to include a cable TV socket located on an exterior of the casing and connected to the computer unit since Lee clearly teaches that his invention envisions receiving signals from cable television as described in pages 2-3, paragraph 0027. Furthermore it should be noted that Lee clearly states that his housing can contain communication circuitry such as an Ethernet card, modem, or the like (page 2, paragraph 0021), in

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which case the use of "cable modem" would have been obvious with the device of Lee, wherein the examiner takes official notice that "cable modems" are well known to utilize a cable TV socket connection. With respect to the location of the cable TV socket with respect to the casing hole it should be pointed out that such port/socket connections are always placed at the rear, front or side of the computer (for example, see Huilgol et al '529, figure 4, for extrinsic evidence of such locations) and never on the top surface since the cable/wiring would interfere with a user's ability to type, use the mouse or view the screen. Therefore since Knox shows his casing hole on the top side of the computer (figure 6A) it is inherent that the cable port would be on a different side of the casing.

Regarding claim 8, it would have been obvious to provide the digital camera with a light for the purpose of providing an appropriate amount of light when taking a picture, since the examiner takes official notice that digital cameras provided with lights (flashes) are known in the art.

Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee '529 and Knox '750, as stated above, and further in view of Chang '837. Lee, as modified by Knox, fails to teach a handle attached to a top of a computer casing as required by claim 6, however Chang clearly teaches that it is known to provide a computer with a handle attached to the top of its casing (figure 2, handle 78). Therefore it would have been obvious to include a handle at the top portion of the casing of Lee for the purpose of allowing convenient carrying of the computer assembly by the user.

Claims 8 and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee '529 and Knox '750, as stated above, and further in view of Furnas et al '862. Lee, as modified by Knox, fails to teach that his digital camera is provided with a light as required by claim 8 and that his digital camera has a microscopic lens as required by claim 9. However, Furnas discloses a system which teaches that it is known to provide a computer (40) with digital camera (14) provided with a high intensity lighting system (24) and having a microscope lens (16). Therefore it would have been obvious to incorporate the above features in the device of Lee, as modified by Knox, for the purpose of enabling a person of ordinary skill in focusing a microscope to obtain photomicrographs of samples at a sufficiently high level of resolution so that microscopic contaminants may be correctly identified by a certified microbiologist, especially since Lee clearly teaches that his system may be connected to a variety of camera devices (page 2, paragraph 0026).

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lee '529 and Knox '750, as stated above, and further in view of Sen et al '544. Lee, as modified by Knox, fails to explicitly teach that his wireless net communication device can be connected to a wireless communication system, as required by claim 12, however, Sen discloses that it is known to provide computers with a wireless modem that is capable of such a connection (col. 2, lines 56-60). Therefore it would have been obvious to provide the device of Lee, as modified by Knox, with a wireless net communication device that

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can be connected to a wireless communication system for the purpose of increasing data transmission speeds.

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments filed October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicants appear to argue that the combination of references fails to teach or disclose the applicants claimed limitations, the examiner respectfully disagrees and directs the applicants attention to the above rejection. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Lee discloses a

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multimedia computer system which incorporates a variety of peripheral device into the system, for example Lee clearly teaches that his system can incorporate a variety of camera devices including a digital camera (page 2, paragraph 0026), a projector (page 2, paragraph 0022), a wireless net communication device (page 2, paragraph 0021 and 0024) and that his system can be integrated as a single unit such as, a laptop (page 2, paragraph 0024). Knox discloses a laptop type computer which teaches the use of a projector located within the housing that projects an image through a hole in the casing. The motivation for such construction of Knox is found in col. 2, lines 48-57. Chang clearly disclose a laptop type computer and teaches a handle attached to the top thereof for portability (col. 4, lines 29-32). Sen et al clearly teaches that it is known to provide a computer system with a wireless net communication device connected to a wireless communication system such as GPRS (col. 2, lines 56-60) for the purpose of increased data transmission speeds (col. 1, lines 9-13). While Furnas et al discloses that it is known to provide a computer system which is attached to a digital camera that has a microscopic lens and light for the purpose of allowing the user of the computer system to examine microbiological contaminants. Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art would have certainly looked to the obvious combination of Lee, Knox, Chang, Sen, or Furnas at the time of applicants claimed invention since not only is the motivation provided in the secondary references (as stated above) but also in the Lee reference as well.

### ***Conclusion***



**THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the mailing date of this final action.

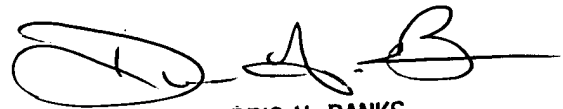
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dmitry Suhol whose telephone number is 571-273-4430. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon - Friday 9am-5:30pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Derris Banks can be reached on 703-308-1745. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

ds

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'D. H. Banks', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

DERRIS H. BANKS  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3700